

Mormon Church in Grass Creek Canyon. George Muir undoubtedly opened up more coal mines than any other person during the period 1858-90.

In 1881, George moved his families back to Heber. A year later his wife, Margaret, died after 30 years of marriage. They had reared nine children, Mary, Jane, James M., Margaret Ann, Isabella, Elizabeth, George, Christina and Agnes.

George and Christina continued their family life together many years, taking up more land in Center Creek, and with the help of her sons, building a beautiful red rock home in Heber.

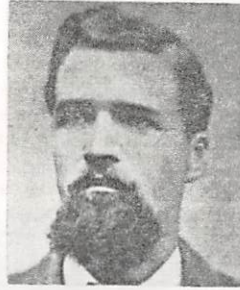
With stepsons, James and Andrew Lindsay, George Muir was successful in boring the Strawberry (Willow Creek) tunnel, through which they brought irrigation water into the Great Basin from the Colorado River watershed, an accomplishment of note for its day, as it was the first transmountain diversion of water into the Great Basin.

Christina passed away on July 25, 1906. George lived two more years and was cared for by his son, George L. Muir, and Teenie Duke, daughter of James Lindsay. He died May 24, 1908, and was buried in Heber Cemetery.

Christina Howie Lindsay Muir was a remarkable woman. Born at Craighall, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 3, 1823, she worked as a dairy maid in her early teens. She married William Lindsay in 1844, and they joined the Mormon Church in 1848, which caused her family to disown her. However, Christina and William were very active in the Church. He was killed in a coal mine on October 17, 1861. Fulfilling their plans to come to Utah, Christina brought her eight children, Robert, Andrew, William, James, Samuel, Jean, Elizabeth and Isabella, to Utah in 1862. She moved to Heber, where she worked as a seamstress, cook and midwife until her marriage to George Muir the following year.

WILLIAM DENTON MOULTON

William Denton Moulton, son of Thomas and Sarah Denton Moulton, was born in Irchester, England, July 17, 1843. His family joined the Church when he was young,



sailing soon for America. A brother, Charles Alma, was born on board the "Thornton" just before sailing time. After six weeks at sea, they crossed the country by train and handcart with the Captain James G. Willey company, arriving in Salt Lake City on November 9, 1856, suffering with cold because of the late date of arrival. Brigham Young had sent help out to meet them. They lived in Provo until 1860, then moved to Heber. William was a member of the Blackhawk army after growing to manhood. When he was 22 he married Mary Lavina Lee, July 24, 1865, and they were sealed for eternity December 15, 1868, in the Endowment House.

In June, 1868, he, with many others, went to Florence, Nebraska, with ox teams and wagons, to meet LDS immigrants. It was a long trip, because they had to wait six weeks for 700 Danish people who were late arriving at Florence. His group saw the last rails laid on the Platte River railroad bridge and the first train of the Union Pacific to cross over it on July 15, 1868.

The year 1869 was a bad one for crops and living conditions were hard, so William worked, hauling ties for the railroad which was coming into Utah then.

The first home for William and his wife was a little log cabin. A few years later he bought a ranch nine miles north of Heber, on which he built a large rock house, and that section was named Moultonville. A branch of the Church was established and he became presiding elder. He secured a contract to supply beef, milk and butter to the boarding houses of the Ontario mine at Park City. He built up a prosperous business and many young people from Heber had employment on the ranch.

Seven years after his marriage to Mary Lavina Lee, he took Mary Ann Davis as

his second wife. Both wives gave birth to five children. One child of each died in infancy. Both families were brought up as one family, eating at the same table and living in the same house.

William Moulton was a good man, influential and respected, but death from typhoid pneumonia cut his life to only 40, on June 14, 1883.

MARY LAVINA LEE MOULTON



Mary Lavina Lee, daughter of Thomas O. and Ellen Tadwell Lee, was born in Worsper, England, on August 26, 1846. While Mary and her brothers, John and Orson, were small, their father was called on a Church mission to Barnsley, England. They, with their mother, lived in the Social Hall at Sheffield, while the mother cleaned the hall and took in washing and ironing for their support.

In 1863, Mary, her father and brother came to America on the ship "Amazon." Her mother and brother John had come to Utah three years previous. They traveled under the leadership of George Q. Cannon by train, box car and handcart across the plains, arriving in Salt Lake City just after Mary's seventeenth birthday. The family were happy to be united again and soon moved to Heber. Sorrow was to strike soon though, for Mary's father was killed in a rockslide in March, 1865, while quarrying sandrock for a home. They prayed for strength and courage.

Mary became the bride of Wm. Denton Moulton on July 24, 1865, and her brother Orson lived with them, and her mother and John returned to Salt Lake for employment. Soon, on January 18, 1868, death was to claim John as a result of being frozen in a winter storm.

A few years later, Mary and William moved on a ranch ninth miles north of Heber, at Moultonville, later named Elkhorn. On December 15, 1868, they were sealed for time and eternity in the Endowment House in Salt Lake. In seven years of marriage no children had blessed this couple. William married Mary Ann Davis, as plural marriage was practiced at that time. Within a year both women gave birth to sons, but on September 23, 1877, Mary's baby died.

On January 14, 1883, William Moulton died when only 40 years of age, leaving Mary with four children, one a baby of three months, and his second wife and her four children.

Mary continued to live on the ranch, working hard. Her eight-year-old son Ranch died December 12, 1888. After the marriage of her three living children she sold the ranch and moved to Heber to be near them. She was active in Church organizations all her life and was a member of the "Forget-Me-Not" camp of the Utah Pioneers of Heber, and was a faithful Red Cross worker, especially during World War I.

Mary had a strong testimony of the truthfulness of the gospel and defended plural marriage. The two Marys loved each other and were life-long friends.

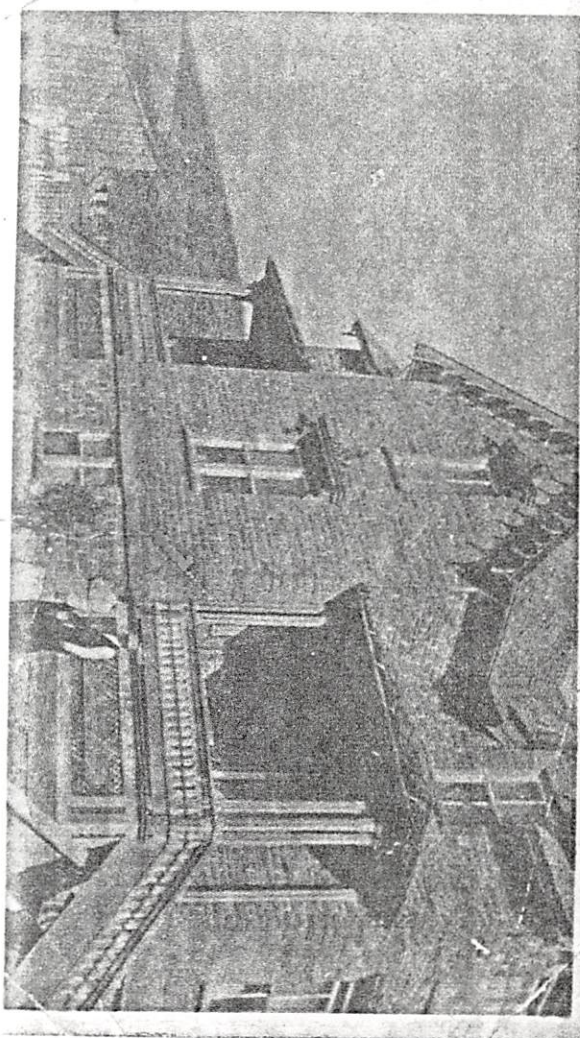
On March 10, 1923, her daughter, Sarah Ellen (called Nellie) died, which was one more trying experience for her. She was then 77 years old. In the summer of 1927 her health was poor and she gave up her home to go to Idaho to reside with her daughter, Bertha Bowman, and family.

She died December 3, 1931, and her body was brought back to Heber for burial.

CATHERINE HEGYESSY MOULTON

Catherine Hegyessy Moulton was born September 17, 1890, in Alliance, Ohio, to James and Florence Maud Tritt Hegyessy. When a small child she moved to Sacramento, California, and attended school there. After graduating from business college she secured a position as teacher at the same college until she was offered a position as secretary for a large firm in Sacramento. Here she took dictation, did typing, and court reporting.

See note on
Book for
The Gravel
&
Dandelion





The William Denton Moulton home built in 1877 in Hailstone. This home was a well known spot on the stage coach line. It was one of the showplaces in the valley in the early days.

"refrigerator like" pantry, three full rooms and a vegetable cellar in the basement. The floors were cedar, an inch and a half thick.

Mr. Moulton prospered in selling supplies to mining camps at Park City. He set up a complete spread on his ranch to handle his business, including a two-story milk shed with a pipeline leading to the dairy room in the house and another pipe line leading back to the calf shed for skim milk. There was a large slaughter house, an ice house and a well inside the barn. For its day it was very complete.

The house became so well known that the stage coach line from Heber City to Salt Lake built a side road so that passengers could view both back and front of the home and its surroundings.

When Mr. Moulton died his brother-in-law Orson H. Lee became foreman and owner of the property and for 30 years carried on the same work, selling supplies to mining camps as Mr. Moulton did. His three sons helped in the operation, and one son, Fay Lee, owned the property until it was torn down in 1959 to make way for new highway developments.

Others who came to the Hailstone area to homestead included Henry Cluff, Henry H. Walker, Benjamin Norris, John Buttern, Edward Dillan, John Swift and a Mr. Wilkey. A daughter in the Hailstones, Emily, and her husband, Joseph Morris, operated the original Hailstone property, and their sons Harry, Moroni and Rodney and then the sons of Harry Morris took over the operation.

When William Davis died in 1891 his property was taken over by his sons William H. and Robert Davis. In 1939 some of the land was sold to the New Park Mining Company and the remaining part was sold to the LDS Church for a welfare farm.

The Henry Cluff property was sold to James and Sarah McDonald who later sold it to George A. Fisher, the founder of Keetley and Gail

Fisher—they built a number of small homes on the property which he rented to men working at the Park Utah Mine.

The Benjamin Norris property was known for an American Flag that he painted on a cliff near his home. The flag can be seen from the highway, and was repainted yearly under the direction of Isabelle Baum who maintained the tradition until her death since then it has been painted by Veterans of Foreign Wars of Heber.

Hailstone's greatest industrial development, apart from its support to the mining industry, came in 1929 when the Great Lakes Timber Company was established by Elmer Peterson, a Denver lumberman, and Michael J. Sweeney, a veteran western timberman. The lumbering operation prospered and in 1933 Mr. Sweeney became general manager and then sole owner in 1946. The company continued with its headquarters at Hailstone until 1960 when it moved to LaPoint in Uintah County. Before it moved from Hailstone the company was one of the largest industrial lumber and timber companies in the country. Recreational developments in forest land had reduced the available cutting timber in the Hailstone area of the Wasatch National Forest, which necessitated the move away from the area.

Schools and a branch of the Church existed for a time in Hailstone. The first school and a small cabin across the road from the William D. Moulton home. George Wootton was the first teacher and taught just one year. The next school was held in a little log cabin near the Cluff home and continued there several years until a larger building was constructed near Keetley to handle all the school children in the area. The Elkhorn Branch of the Church also held its meetings here.

A new, red brick school house was finally built in Keetley and was used by all the families in the area until the Wasatch School Board consolidated schooling in the Heber schools.

Some farming and dairy operations still continue at Hailstone, but motorists driving through the area on a new, widened highway hardly slow down now as they pass through what used to be homes, farms and buildings of a very happy people.

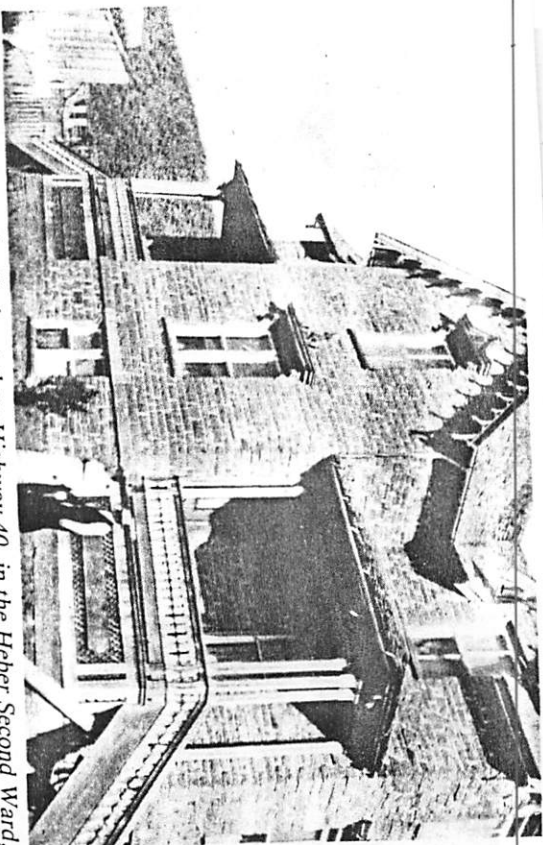
PROVO CANYON

Settlers first coming to Provo Valley traveled through Provo Canyon, and some were intrigued enough by its beauty and potential that they began to settle at spots through the canyon. Several resorts and fun spots some of which were in the Wasatch County area were established.

One of the most colorful canyon characters was a Scotsman, William "Billy" Ferguson. He settled in the canyon about 1863 as operator of toll gates at Spring Dell and Vivian Park. Midway between Provo City and Heber he built a famous roadhouse with surrounding camping spots and fishing areas. He especially enjoyed flowers, pets and fruit trees. His friends called him a "born optimist" for he found happiness in every-

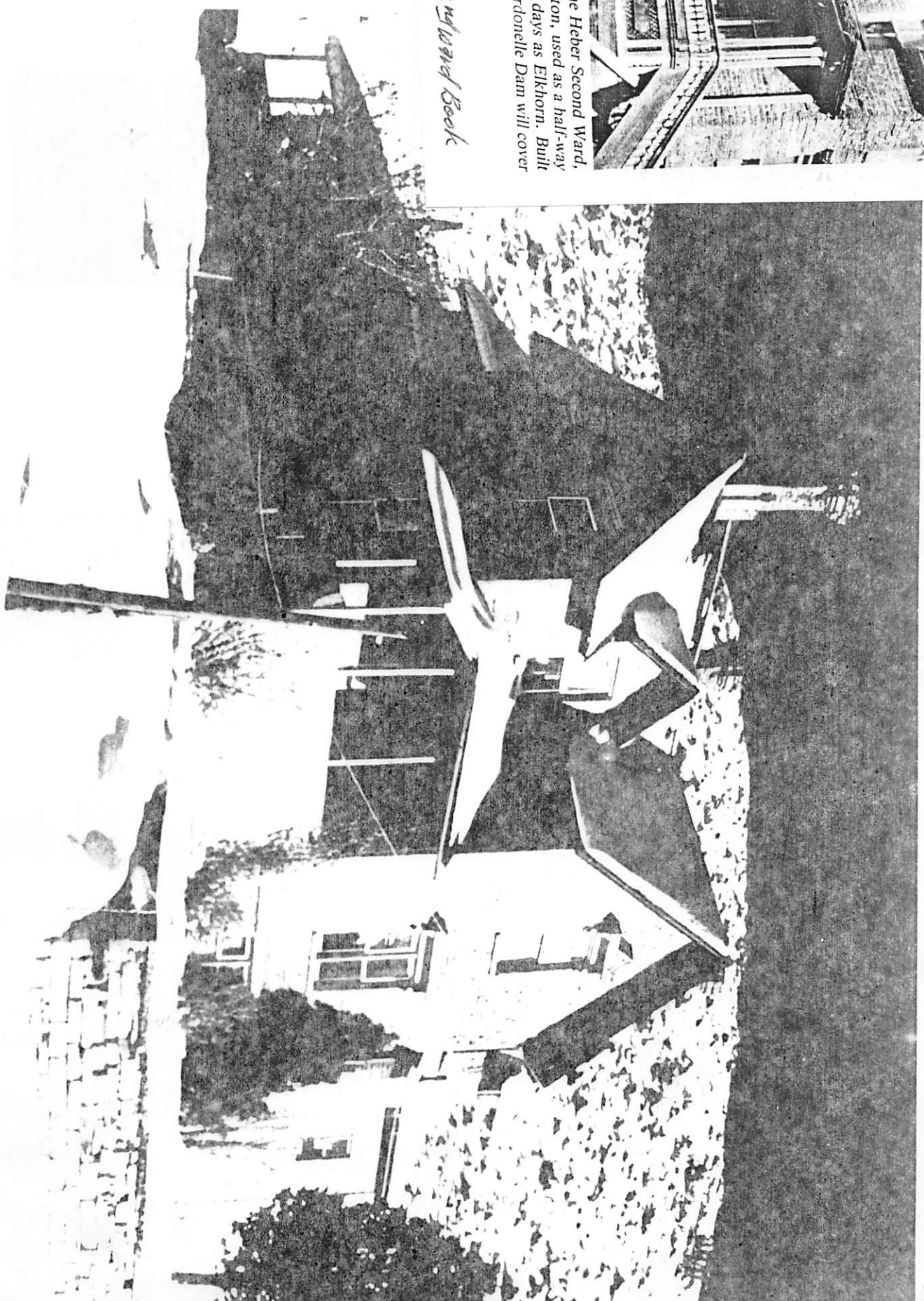


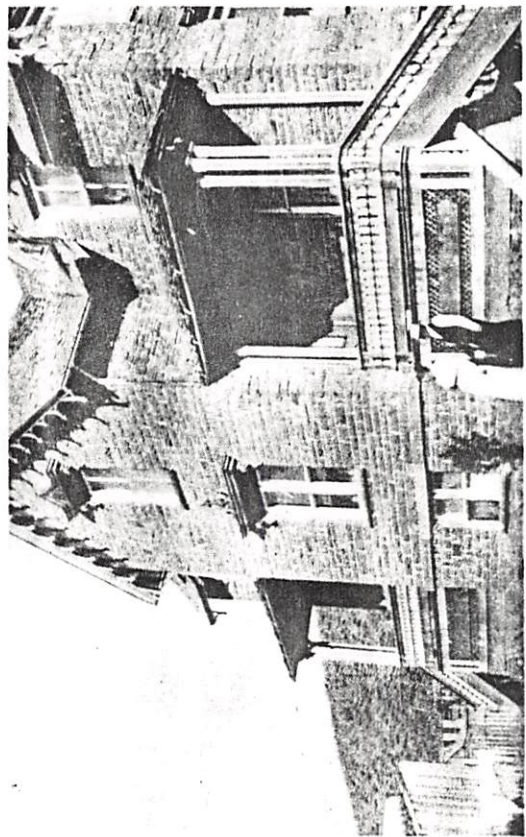
William Denton Moulton home built 1877 in Hailstone. This home was a well known spot on the stage coach line. It is one of the showplaces in the valley in early days.



Elegant home (note detail), located on Highway 40, in the Heber Second Ward, was an early polygamist home. Owned by William Moulton, used as a half-way house for the stagecoach. The area was known in early days as Elkhorn. Built in 1877. Later owned by Lee family (Orson and sons). Jordanella Dam will cover this area.

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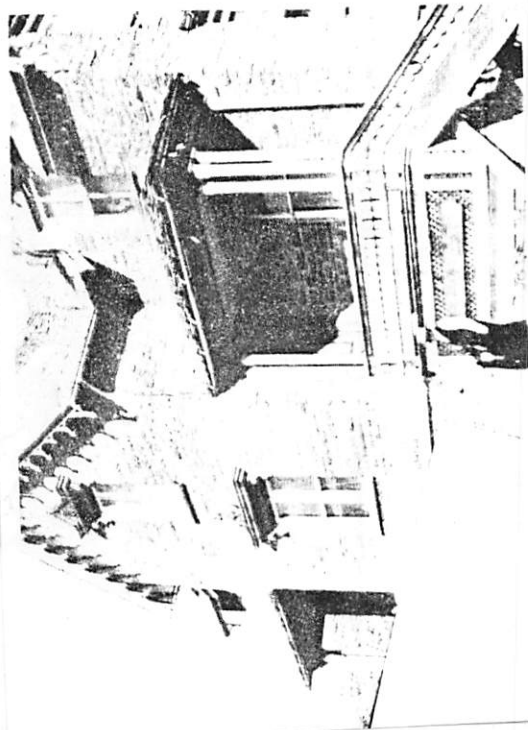




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